

## WRONGS TO BE BY OFFICIAL NEGLECT.

Four Thousand Roam the Streets  
Who Might Be in the Essex  
Market School.

Erection of a Mammoth Building in a Congested District Delayed by a Commission's Inaction.

Commissioner Joseph J. Little Proposes a Plan for Utilizing Vacant Sitings Uptown—Searching for Temporary School Sites.

SOME day there will be a meeting of a committee appointed by the Sinking Fund Commissioners to secure a suitable hall for the meetings of the Exempt Firemen's Association. Some later day a report will be made by that committee to the Sinking Fund Commission, and on some far-off day the Exempt Firemen will be moved out of the Essex Market, and that structure will be razed.

Then the trees in Mulberry Bend Park will be great and vigorous—a modern school will be built on the Essex Market site, a building covering an entire city block and large enough to accommodate 4,000 pupils. The market was abandoned long ago; long ago the butchers and other tenants on the lower floors of the building moved out. Only the vestry rights which the men "who run with the machine" in the days of volunteer firemen have in quarters on the upper floor, where they have relics of primitive days which they view with pride at monthly meetings, prevents the demolition of the building. The Board of Education has notified the Sinking Fund Commission many times of its readiness to take possession of the site and build a school, and of its need for that site because thousands of children cannot be accommodated in the schools of that neighborhood. Plans and specifications for the building are lying in the Superintendent of School Buildings' Snyder's office, and work will be begun as soon as the Exempt Firemen can be moved.

The firemen have not been the least bit accommodating. The Sinking Fund Commissioners say. Many places have been offered to them, but they cannot be suited. Their present hall is large enough for a circus, and the veterans will not be content with anything less. Quarters in the old Centre and Grand street market were declined with thanks; quarters in Washington Market were declined without thanks. Then the Board of Education called the



Joseph J. Little.  
Chairman of the Building Committee of the Board of Education.

Commissioners' attention to the old Elm street school, which being in a quarter where business had entirely driven residences, had no pupils and had been abandoned as a schoolhouse, and might provide suitable quarters for the Exempt Firemen. The building is to be sold some day for the account of the Board of Education by the Comptroller. Instead of placing the firemen there, the city has rented the rooms for a box factory.

The Exempt Firemen profess the greatest willingness to move. They must have some place to move to, they say, and a law which they got through the Legislature say so. Until that place is provided the 4,000 children who might be taught many things of value, and who are learning all that is evil, must continue to roam the streets. They are conservative, these men who "run with the machine." They stand on their rights, and the Sinking Fund Commission wasted a year catering to them.

### Chairman Little's Views.

If we had had that site a year ago," said Chairman Joseph J. Little, of the Building Committee of the Board of Education, "the new school might now be ready for occupancy, and the district where there are more exclusions than anywhere else in the city would have been properly supplied with school buildings. The only obstacle is those firemen, and why they have not been moved long ago I cannot understand. The abandoned grammar school building in Elm street is much more suitable for the firemen than their present quarters, and could at least be occupied by them as a temporary home pending the finding of a perfectly satisfactory location.

An effort is to be made to awaken the Sinking Fund Commissioners, and, although the task is difficult, there are members of the Board of Education who believe it can be accomplished.

City Superintendent Jasper yesterday urged the school principals to make immediate reports on attendance, exclusions and vacant sitings. It has been ascertained that there are sitings enough in the schools to accommodate all applicants, although it is admitted that the vacancies are remote from the crowded centers. Commissioner Little believes the number of exclusions could be reduced if the Board had authority to establish a district about a school and limit the attendance in that school to children living in the district. Should the number of applicants be greater than the sitings, the district could be contracted and the applicants forced to go to another school. At present the village system prevails. Applicants living anywhere in the city attend any school they choose. It is known that in a crowded Twelfth street school there are pupils who live in Eleventh street, near a school which has vacant sitings. If they were compelled to attend the school nearest their own home children



Member of the Building Committee of the Board of Education.

the doors were opened to the thinned crowd, and a great relief was experienced. Such figures are of necessity unreliable and can only be considered as approximately indicating the amount of exclusion in the neighborhood of the schools.

### WHAT TO WEAR THIS FALL.

Crowds of Sightseers Went to View the Patterns at Lord & Taylor's Fall Opening.

Fashion's latest caprices were on view yesterday at Lord & Taylor's dry goods establishment, at Broadway and Twentieth street, and attracted crowds of admiring shoppers, eager to delve into future styles and learn what will be the correct things for Autumn and Winter wear.

The occasion was the firm's regular Fall opening. The millinery department was a delight of color, with its hundreds of fascinating hats, bonnets and toques of every shade of the rainbow, perched on stands scattered among palms and roses.

A Pouter hat of luscious watermelon pink velvet was especially attractive, with its fuzzy little crushed velvet crown, twisted into all sorts of loops and coils, out of which a black parrot alighting looked up on one side.

Another ravishing hat from the same Paris house was built on Tam O'Shanter lines, with a stiff brim, edged with sable. Fur tails trimmed the left side. A collar and muff accompanied it. The former consisted of sheer loops of lace, divided by small steel buckles. Sable tails hung down in front.

The muff, small and round, had fells of lace, velvet bows and a black rhinestone ornaments.

A strikingly effective toque was of bronze velvet, shirred over cords to imitate the convolutions of a shell. Soft loops of velvet were arranged with a grass-green parrot alighting on the left side.

The "Reynold" one of Lord & Taylor's own creations, tied with the choicest specimens of Parisian taste. It was a large, picturesque affair of black velvet, and was provided with a high crown, surrounded with rows of jet sequins. Five black Austrian plumes waved on the left.

One of the most effective models in the dressing department was a walking gown of blue and green tulle, blocked with lines of buff and murre pink. The plaid skirt had eight "puffs" and all its blue broadcloth "puffs" were treated to black millinery and a bold black buttons, opened over a buff jacket, treated to pink tulle, striped across with blue braid. A black stock collar, with triangular flaps of pink, finished the neck in front.

Many beautiful carriage and evening costumes were also on exhibition.

## SUCCOTH FEAST OF TABERNACLES.

Beginning of a Wonderful Hebrew Holiday Almost Unknown to the Christian World.



When ye have gathered in the fruit of the land ye shall keep a feast unto the Lord seven days. On the first day shall be a Sabbath, and on the eighth day shall be a Sabbath.

And ye shall take you on the first day the boughs of goodly trees, branches of palm trees, and the boughs of thick trees, and willows of the brook; and ye shall rejoice before the Lord your God seven days.

Ye shall dwell in booths seven days; all that are Israelites born shall dwell in booths.

That your generations may know that I made the Children of Israel to dwell in booths, when I brought them out of the land of Egypt.

In all the lands of the earth where the children of Israel dwell, from the Arctic to the Antarctic, from the Mississippi to the Euphrates, both east and west, from the plains of America to the mountain fastness of Asia, where the lost tribes are said to be in hiding, wherever the law of Sinai reigns, yesterday was the beginning of Succoth, the feast of the tabernacles, a wonderful holiday almost unknown to the Christian world.

It is a feast of gladness and rejoicing, and—but this is a secret which you will not find in the Pentateuch and which you must never reveal—it falls under the special patronage of patron Cupid.

The booth of "boughs of goodly trees" stands this day in the rear of every house tenanted by devout Jews from one end of the city to the other, and, even while you are reading this, there ascends from thousands of these leafy bowers a passionate



prayer to Jehovah for the perpetuation of the Jewish faith. Yet how many Christians know of it?

It all passes without blare of trumpets or outward show, and in only rare instances, does the nearest neighbor know of it.

### From the Holy Land.

In the household of the wealthy this booth is a most elaborate affair, constructed in strict adherence to the Mosaic injunction. Willows, palms and fir branches are brought from the Holy Land and rare flowers and costly furnishings give the booth a pleasing, holiday aspect.

Among the lowly Jews—those who fall upon their knees and pray in sheer thankfulness when they have had three meals in one day—the preparations are more unpretentious. The booths, in most cases, are simple board huts with nothing but a layer of willow on the roof to indicate the religious nature of the construction. In many houses one booth has to suffice for half a dozen families—and such is the poverty of the Ghetto—I saw a place in a street yesterday, where there was only one willow branch upon the booth, over the heads of five persons who were praying as fervently as though they were millionaires.

To the feast of Succoth belongs the ceremony of the lulaf and the esrog. More clearly, perhaps, than any other rite of the Church, this ceremony illustrates the poetical side of the Jewish religion—the remarkable thing of Oriental imagery and allegory that colors the old faith.

The lulaf, a bundle of palm branches, tied with green leaves in such fashion that the letter "S"—sign of Jehovah—is formed by the fastenings, is held in one hand, while the esrog, a fragrant citron, indented with cloves, is held in the other. Holding the one aloft, as a token of fruitful harvest, the pious Jew presses the other to his nostrils and prays that:

"Sweet as the esrog will be my life in the Kingdom of Israel!"

### Profit for the Rabbits.

From the sublime to the ridiculous! Throughout the feast of Succoth no industry of the Ghetto is so profitable as the dealing in lulafs and esrogs. Most of them are imported from Egypt and the Holy Land, and sold by shrewd rabbis at enormous profit, while, in many instances, spurious lulafs and esrogs are sold in wholesale lots by unscrupulous frequenters of the synagogues.

The lowest of the lowly can afford neither the genuine nor the spurious, and are compelled to rely upon their synagogue for the inspiration of these tokens. The synagogue comes to their rescue! At dawn, each day of Succoth, a hoarse of lulaf and esrog goes from house to house, among the poorest families of the East Side, and allows each member to hold the sacred tokens in his hand for a few moments.

The last day of Succoth is the prettiest and most poetical of the whole feast. It is Simchas Torah, the "Joy of the Torah," sometimes called the Festival of the Children, when all the young ones gather in the synagogues and march in triumphal procession around the room, waving white flags that bear the device, "Adonai Nissi!"—God is my shield! The Torah—the scroll of the Pentateuch—is borne at the head of the procession, and upon this day—and this day only—of all the year—the children may read from the sacred scroll. They sing and chant psalms and make a joyful noise, and when they return to their homes they eat, for the last time that year, in booths:

"That your generations may know that I made the Children of Israel to dwell in booths when I brought them out of the land of Egypt."

### The Talnoud.

Do you know the Talnoud, the wonderful Talnoud—"that strange, wild, weird ocean, with its leviathans, and its wrecks of golden armoes, and with its forlorn bells that send up their dreamy sounds ever and anon, while the fisherman bends upon his oar, and stars and listens, and perchance the tears may come into his eyes"—say, do you know this book?

It is a book of laughter and tears, a book of life, seared and scarred during the long centuries, remaining to-day only an inspiring wreck of what the rabbis created. It tells of a man who had put love from him to dedicate his days to the temple. He had married without love for the woman whom he took to wife, and his wife was powerful in the hall of the Sanhedrin. Then there came into his life a woman of his own faith, who, like Sarah, was beautiful, and, like Sarah, pious. He looked into her eyes and read love, and he murmured, "Adonai nissi!" ("God is my shield.")

Each day he met her; never a word was spoken, but their eyes met in tenderness and yearning, and he turned from her, praying, "Adonai nissi!"

### In the Sacred Booth.

The feast of Succoth had come, and they were alone in the sacred booth, together. He pressed the esrog to his nostrils and held them to hers. Her bosom heaved; her heart was bursting; she was a woman, and she loved him, she loved him, oh! how passionately she loved him! Pressing the fruit to her lips, she kissed it again and again, and, with her soul in her eyes, cried:

"My beloved! Oh, my beloved!"

He was deathly white. His eyes glowed like balls of fire. Like an aspen he trembled. Then, with a mighty effort, he shouted, so all the street could hear:

"Adonai nissi! Adonai nissi! Adonai nissi!"

And he strode forth to the temple!

The page is lost from the Talnoud. With thousands of its fellows it was destroyed by flames in the darkness of the Middle Ages. But when the stars shine during Succoth feast, and when the rabbis whisper to one another the stories they heard from their fathers, the tale is told again, and all its "acres plently murmur:

Adonai nissi!"

## HENRY GEORGE ON POLITICS IN OHIO.

He Believes Bryan Is Gaining  
Strength Every Day in  
McKinley's State.

From Talks with Cleveland Workingmen He  
Learns That a Large Majority of  
Them Favor Silver.

Former Judge Blandin Resigns from the Democratic Ticket  
Because He Thinks He Would Be Elected  
and Doesn't Want Office.

By Henry George.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 22.—With such diligent inquiries as I could make, I have not yet been able to find any evidence of the movement away from Bryan, of which the high appointee of President Cleveland whom I met on my arrival here told me he had observed in journeying through the State. It is certainly not among the workmen of Cleveland organized or unorganized. According to the best information I can get the proportion of workmen who propose to vote for Bryan is even greater here than in Chicago, and is generally expressed by such phrases as "McKinley is not in it," while polls privately taken by delegates among their fellows in the plasters' national convention that met last week and in that of the carpenters now in session show that nine-tenths of the representatives from all parts of the Union are for Bryan.

That the Palmer Democrats of Ohio have not yet become a very mighty folk, in numbers at least, is shown by the fact that in order to get the 6,000 signatures required to put their electors on the official ticket they are obtaining the aid of Republicans, and that Republicans themselves, though they now talk very confidently of the campaign in Ohio, have not yet discovered any rapidly growing repugnance to silver, is best evidenced by such speeches as that of Cliff Beech, the Republican candidate for Congress in the Twentieth District, who devotes himself almost entirely to the outright advocacy of free silver.

### Blandin Wants No Office.

Ex-Judge E. J. Blandin, of Cleveland, a lawyer of high standing and large practice, was nominated by the Democrats for Judge of the Supreme Court. The office he did not want, as to take it would much reduce his income, yet as a staunch Democrat and an earnest free silver man, he was willing to accept the nomination if, as he first thought might be the case, it would involve no danger of election; but, becoming convinced that if he remained on the ticket he would be elected, he last month declined, and another nomination has been made in his place.

I asked Judge Blandin, whom I have known for years to have the character and reputation of an extremely careful and conservative man, whether he was still of opinion that it was necessary for him to decline the nomination in order to avoid the office, or whether there was in any part of the State a counter movement beginning.

His reply was that he could see the matter in no other light than that which induced him to decline; that there might have been some little sagging when the news of the Maine election was received, but that, if it had been the case, it had been only temporary, and that throughout Northern Ohio the movement of the farmers to free silver was now going on faster than ever, while the defections from the Democratic vote were so small as hardly to be worth taking into account.

"Ohio," said the Judge, "is a close State normally. At the last election the Republicans carried it by 35,000. State pride will, I think, do something to strengthen McKinley, and allowing 15,000 votes for that, the Republicans would have on a normal basis 50,000 this year."

### Strength of the Populists.

"But in the last election the Populists polled, in round numbers, 60,000 votes. These, counting nothing for changes from our party to the other, would give Bryan Ohio by 10,000 majority. But while I am confident that the Ohio Democrats who will vote for McKinley are very few, I hear everywhere through the country of the staunchest kind of Republicans who are working and will vote for Bryan, and, while I know that no effort will be spared to give Governor McKinley the vote of his own State, I cannot see how that result can be accomplished."

This is the general impression that I get from careful and well informed Democrats. That the Populists, though to many of them Sewall is bitter, will this year vote for Bryan to a man there is no doubt, while I am told that the Prohibitionists through the State are very largely for him, and of the turning of old Republicans to free silver I hear specifically on every hand.

So far as I can see, the sanguine gold man who has come to the conclusion that the free silver craze has culminated in Ohio and that Bryan is now losing strength, must have derived his impression from the great excursions that are thronging to Can-

ton. How little these excursions mean I had an example from a gentleman who had been asked to make a free silver speech to a club of Hungarians a little distance from this city. They were really anxious to hear him, as he had spoken to them before, and they had specially invited him. But when he reached the place one of their head men met him at the car with an apology.

### Take a Free Excursion.

"There are more people at the hall than can get in," he said. "But 150 or four club have gone off to Canton on a McKinley excursion. They do not often get a chance to have such a free ride with everything furnished, and they thought you would not mind it if they had a good time, and gave others room to hear you. They will vote all the same."

"Mind it, no," replied the speaker. "I am glad they are going to have a free ride and a good time, at the expense of Mr. Hanna's fund; I would have told them by all means to go."

"That's what they thought," said the spokesman, and the orator found at the hall a crowded audience.

### WEST VIRGINIA ITINERARY.

State Will Be Solidly Rived into the Democratic Column by Mr. Bryan's Coming Tour.

Washington, Sept. 22.—Colonel J. B. McGraw, chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee of West Virginia, called at Democratic headquarters to-day with a carefully prepared itinerary for Mr. Bryan in that State. Special trains have been engaged where necessary to make quick connections, and arrangements have been made to give Democrats in a number of the larger towns a chance to hear Mr. Bryan. The trip takes in Cumberland in Maryland.

Mr. Bryan will leave Washington in a special train at 8 o'clock on the morning of September 30, arriving in Harper's Ferry at 9:40. He will make a twenty-minute speech from the train, and will then go on to Martinsburg, where he will arrive at 10:30. He will remain here an hour and a quarter, and as special trains are to be run from all sections of Jefferson County, those disappointed at the short stop made in Harper's Ferry will have an opportunity to further fan the flames of their enthusiasm with an hour's speech from Mr. Bryan at Martinsburg.

Cumberland will be reached at 2:15 in the afternoon, and fifty-five minutes will be spent here. Keyser will be the next stopping place, and the special will reach there at 8:40. An hour and a quarter will be spent in the morning of October 2 the party will reach Charleston, from which place Mr. Bryan will at once proceed to Huntington. Stops of an hour and a half will be made at each place.

Ex-Senator Henry G. Hayes will preside at Keyser, while Judge J. J. Jackson will preside at one other town. Large meetings are expected at each place reached, and the State is expected to be solidly rived into the Democratic column by Mr. Bryan's tour.

Clarkburg will be reached at 10 o'clock the next day, October 1, and from there the party will go to Washington, which will be reached at 3:30 in the afternoon. At both places stops of an hour and a quarter each will be made. On October 2 the party will reach Charleston, from which place Mr. Bryan will at once proceed to Huntington. Stops of an hour and a half will be made at each place.

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### UNITE TO AID BRYAN.

Fusion in North Carolina, It Is Thought, Insures the State for the Democrats.

Washington, Sept. 22.—A telegram received here at Populist headquarters to-day stated that fusion had been accomplished in North Carolina between Democrats and Populists on an electoral ticket. The deal gives the Democrats five electors, the Populists five electors and one elector to the silver Republicans. Dr. J. J. Mott, temporary chairman of the Silver Party National Committee, will probably be selected by silver Republicans to represent them.

Senator Butler voices the opinion of all connected with him when he says he believes the fusion arranged in North Carolina insures the State for Bryan.

Josephus Daniels, who has been with Mr. Bryan since his visit to North Carolina, was asked about the situation in that State. He said:

"Any claim by whomsoever made, that the electoral vote of North Carolina can be taken away from Mr. Bryan, by any number of combinations or any amount of money is absurd. Mr. Bryan will carry the State by a larger majority than that given for any candidate in many years. North Carolina was all right for Bryan before his visit, but since he was there the enthusiasm and zeal have become so great that nothing like it was ever known before. He won over the Democrats and Populists, and many Republicans will vote for him."

As for Virginia, nothing was said. A 30,000 majority was talked of at Richmond and throughout the State.

While in Baltimore and on his way there from Washington, Mr. Daniels talked with the Democratic leaders from all parts of Maryland, and said that from their reports he thought Maryland would also be in line for Bryan.

"In relation to Delaware," said Mr. Daniels, "the silver men have the disreputable Democrats are few in number and silver Republicans are many and increasing daily."

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